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Reserve

DANGER AHEAD FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS

Prepared in

Economics and Research Section
North Central Division
Agricultural Adjustment Agency

April 29, 1943

1943
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DANGER AHEAD FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCERSOVEREXPANSION INEVITABLE

An overexpansion of the livestock and poultry industries seems to be inevitable. Good prices and favorable feeding ratios, supplemented by intensive campaigns to convert the Ever Normal Granary of feed into livestock and livestock production have brought about a livestock population with feed requirements greater than our capacity to produce feed. This is true for both grain and hay.

Hay Situation

The current feeding year started with a hay supply nearly 9% greater than in 1941, but even with this apparent large supply of hay, reports from certain areas of the country indicated that shortages were beginning to appear before the spring pasture season. According to BAE estimates of farmers' intentions, the 1943 acreage of tame hay will be less than the 1942 acreage. Assuming that estimates of intentions will be harvested, much less hay production can be expected in 1943.

With average yields during the five years, 1938-42, inclusive, the production of tame hay would be only about 86% of the 1942 production in the North Central Region and about 93% in the United States as a whole. If the yield is equivalent to the ten year, 1932-41 average, the production in the North Central Region would be only about 75% as much as 1942 and about 84% in the country as a whole.

Hay consuming animal units in 1943 are believed to be about 3% larger than in 1942 and present prospects would indicate a further increase of about 2% in the 1943-44 year.

With an increase of 5% in hay consuming livestock, we will be faced with a really critical hay situation in 1944 if only average yields are experienced in 1943. The plow-up of over 7½ million acres of hay and pasture in 1942 in the North Central Region and the prospects for an even greater plow-up of pasture in 1943 will increase the demands for hay even with better than average pasture conditions. When consideration is given to the reduction in pasture acreage and the prospects for a 1943 hay crop from 15% to 25% less than in 1942, the outlook for hay really warrants immediate action to obtain the greatest possible production of annual hay crops.

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Feed Grain Situation

If the rate of feeding during the first six months of this year is continued throughout the remainder of the year, the carryover of feed grains October 1, 1943, will be about the same as at the end of the preceding year. This means the total disappearance of feed grains during 1942-43 will be about as large as the 1942 production. This becomes increasingly significant when we consider that the 1942 production was by far the largest in the history of American agriculture and was much greater than we can continue to produce. The production of feed grains in 1942 was 17% greater than in 1941 and 24% larger than the average for the five years, 1937-41, inclusive.

Official estimates as of March 1 on farmers' 1943 intentions indicate the total acreage to be planted in 1943 to corn, oats, and barley will be about 4% over the 1942 level. Indications for grain sorghums in 1943 are about the same as for 1942. With average yields on the prospective 1943 planted acreages of these crops, the combined production would be less than 1942 by an equivalent of between 500 and 600 million bushels of corn. If this decrease in production comes to pass, carryover stocks of feed grains by October 1, 1944, will probably be as low as in the drought years of 1934 and 1936. This would be the case even though 275 million bushels of wheat are fed during each of the feeding years, 1942-43 and 1943-44.

The grain-consuming animal units for the 1942-43 feeding year are believed to be about 14% greater than during the preceding year and there will probably be a further increase of about 6% in the 1943-44 year. The rate of feeding per unit of production during the first six months of this feeding year has been estimated to be about 3½% greater than in the 1941-42 year. If this rate of feeding is continued for the remainder of the 1942-43 year, the consumption of grains will be nearly 18% greater than the preceding year. If it were not for the feeding of increased amounts of wheat, the carryover of feed grains this coming fall would be considerably lower than a year earlier since increased amounts of grain are being earmarked for commercial purposes.

Obviously this situation can mean but one thing of importance to producers of livestock and poultry. That is, the requirements for feed grains have already exceeded our normal capacity to produce these crops. Shortages of feed grains in normally deficit areas have already become acute and emergency measures to move grains from Canada and from the Corn Belt into these areas have

merely provided temporary relief. In the Northeast Region, where about 40% of their feed grain requirements are supplied from the Corn Belt, the situation became acute because grain did not flow from the Corn Belt to the area. The East Central and Southern Regions also experienced similar situations.

The increase in livestock and poultry in these areas has been phenomenal in spite of the fact that these areas are dependent upon the Corn Belt for a considerable portion of their grain requirements even in normal times. The 1943 spring pig crop in the Northeast Region is expected to be 36% greater than in 1942. This increase is only slightly less in the East Central and will be about 25% in the South. Very large increases are shown for poultry in all of these regions. The overall feed requirements in the 1942-43 year are expected to be about 12% greater than the preceding year in the Northeast Region, 23% in the East Central, and about 18% in the South. These regions have always depended upon the Corn Belt for extra feed requirements in normal times. The outlook in these regions now seems to indicate critical situations will prevail this year and next year they will be even worse since it is expected that less than normal supplies of feed grains can be supplied from the Corn Belt.

The situation in the Corn Belt may become serious as we move into the 1943-44 year. Increases in livestock are expected to continue regardless of the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to prevent them. Even if livestock production in the country as a whole could be levelled off on the 1943 level, the enormous pig crops in 1943 would provide an increase of about 4% in feed grain requirements over the 1942-43 year. The enormous demands for Corn Belt grain in feed deficit areas and the tremendous increase in livestock production in the Corn Belt itself will certainly exhaust the Ever Normal Granary of corn. This may create a situation in which the livestock producers of the Corn Belt will have less grain than their own demands.

Every effort must be made to obtain the greatest possible planting of corn in the Corn Belt where the production of feed per acre from this crop is from two to three times greater than from other feed grains. Unfavorable stands of small grains and frozen out legume crops should be replaced with corn. Even if we are favored with a good season, the production of feed grains will not be enough unless a greater acreage of corn is planted than is now indicated.

What if we should have a drought?

The time is at hand for nation-wide application of the vast reservoir of information now available at our agricultural colleges on economical methods of feeding and conservation of feed grains. There has never been a time when a wise practice of feeding in combination with a well planned pasture and forage program could contribute more to the overall food production from livestock, dairy, and poultry. Drought resistant temporary pastures for summer grazing and early sown cover crops for fall pasture will be needed. Most of our State Agricultural Colleges have developed pasture and forage programs which are adapted to local conditions and now is the time when wide use should be made of these programs by farmers.

The necessity for conserving feed grains and obtaining the most economical use of such grains in the production of meat, milk, and eggs is now one of the major problems of agriculture. We must get livestock producers to realize that we cannot afford to waste feed grain in the production of prime or choice beef. Light feeding of grain to beef, supplemented with adequate pasture and forage, will save much grain for the more efficient production of pork, milk, and eggs. Consideration should be given to the marketing of hogs at lighter weights. The feeding of hogs to heavier weights undoubtedly requires more grain per lb. of pork produced than if they were marketed at lighter weights.

Background Information

In the following tables detailed information is presented which will indicate the basis for the foregoing conclusions. Please observe that these tables are presented in three groups. The first group shows production and supplies of feed grains and hay, as well as supplemental concentrates. The second group, including Tables III and IV, is designed to show the disappearance of grains for feed, commercial use, and indicated carryover stocks as of October 1 for the feeding years, 1941-42 and 1942-43. Finally, the third group indicates feed grain consuming animal units and the basis for their determination.

TABLE I.

SUPPLIES OF FEED GRAINS
Crop and Production Years
1941-42 and 1942-43
United States

Crop	1941-42		1942-43		Percent
	(000 Bu.)	(000 Tons)	(000 Bu.)	(000 Tons)	is of
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>Corn</u>					
Production	2,677,517	74,870	3,175,154	83,944	110.0
Total Supply	3,323,052	93,045	3,668,553	102,719	110.1
<u>Oats</u>					
Production	1,180,663	18,897	1,558,730	21,740	115.1
Total Supply	1,405,364	22,486	1,593,237	25,492	113.4
<u>Barley</u>					
Production	362,082	8,690	426,150	10,228	117.7
Total Supply	434,003	10,416	527,434	12,696	121.5
<u>Rye</u>					
Production	45,364	1,270	57,341	1,606	126.5
Total Supply	75,786	2,122	92,322	2,585	121.6
<u>Grain Sorghums</u>					
Production	111,784	3,130	107,215	3,003	95.9
<u>Totals</u>					
Production ^{1/}		106,957		125,481	117.3
Total Supply		128,069		143,756	112.0

^{1/} Does not include carry-over of Grain Sorghums and represents sorghums harvested for grain.

SUPPLIES OF ALL FEED

Kind of Feed	Tons of Feed		Percent
	1941-42	1942-43	is of 1941-42
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (2) / (1)
All Feed Grains ^{1/}	128,069	143,454	112.0
Wheat for Feed	4,200	8,250	196.4
High Protein Concn.	5,403	7,195	133.2
Wheat Mill Feeds	4,715	5,300	112.4
Milk by-products	1,821	2,005	110.1
Skin Milk (dry wt.)	1,474	1,410	95.7
<u>Total Grain and Concentrates</u>	145,682	167,614	115.1
<u>Total Supply of hay</u>	107,188	116,587	108.7

^{1/} Does not include carry-over of grain sorghums

Supplies
Feed Grains
& Hay

Require-
ments
Feed Grains

Animal
Units

TABLE 1a

TOTAL GRAIN FEED PRODUCTION BY REGIONS
(000 Tons)

Region	Production All Feed Grains 1/		Percent
	1941	1942	$\frac{1942}{1941}$
N. E.	3,903	4,111	105.3
N. C.	70,619	86,157	122.0
E. C.	7,818	8,333	106.6
Southern	13,728	13,183	96.0
Western	10,889	13,697	125.8
U. S.	106,957	125,481	117.3

TOTAL GRAIN FEED SUPPLY BY REGIONS
(000 Tons)

Region	Total Supply 1/		Percent
	1941	1942	$\frac{1942}{1941}$
N. E.	4,428	4,514	101.9
N. C.	88,730	100,684	113.5
E. C.	8,439	9,020	106.9
Southern	14,484	13,831	95.5
Western	11,988	15,405	128.5
U. S.	128,069	143,454	112.0

1/ Includes corn, oats, barley, rice, and grain sorghums.

TOTAL GRAIN FEED REQUIREMENTS
Compared with Production and Supplies by Regions

Region	Total Feed Grain Requirements, 1941-42	1942-43/1943-44	% 1942-43/ is of 1941-42	% 1943-44/ is of 1942-43	% 1942 Supply is of 1942-43 Req.	% 1942 Prod. is of 1942-43 Requirement	% 1942 Prod. is of 1941-42 Requirement
	(1941-42)	(1942-43)					
N. E.	6,371	7,167	112.5	104.5	63.0	57.4	54.9
N. W.	41,775	75,557	181.4	106.2	133.2	114.0	107.2
E. C.	8,680	10,952	123.3	106.2	82.4	76.1	71.6
South.	13,553	15,976	117.9	105.2	86.6	82.5	79.2
Western	9,046	11,922	131.0	105.2	129.2	114.9	107.2
U. S.	103,117	201,561	195.4	106.0	118.0	103.2	97.2

1/ At basis of 20 percent increase in rate of feeding per unit of production with 14 percent corn allowance.
 2/ On basis of present rate of feeding per unit of production as preceding year and 2 percent more livestock.

TABLE 1b

ALL HAY SUPPLIES

1941 and 1942

State	Stocks on Farms		Production		Total Supply		1941 1942
	1941	1942	1941	1942	1941	1942	
	(000 Tons)		(000 Tons)		(000 Tons)		
Ill.	554	401	3,696	3,960	4,250	4,361	102.6
Ind.	394	268	2,520	2,814	2,914	3,082	105.8
Iowa	845	515	5,656	6,829	6,501	7,344	113.0
Mich.	567	331	3,308	3,949	3,875	4,280	110.5
Minn.	581	833	6,945	6,922	7,526	7,755	103.1
Mo.	595	302	3,528	4,559	4,123	4,861	117.9
Nebr.	253	568	3,619	4,425	3,872	4,993	129.0
Ohio	385	300	3,329	3,663	3,714	3,963	106.7
S. Dak.	277	355	2,089	3,009	2,366	3,364	142.2
Wis.	977	760	7,032	7,638	8,059	8,398	104.2
North Central Region	5,428	4,633	44,772	47,768	47,800	52,100	111
U.S.	12,950	11,259	94,273	105,323	107,186	116,597	108.1

1/ Crop Report as of December 18, 1942.

TABLE ITe

INDICATED PRODUCTION OF TAME HAY

1943

State	1943 Acreage	1932-42 Ave.	Indicated	Production	Production
	Intentions BAE	Yield	(1) x (2)	BAE	(1) x (2)
	(000 Acres)	(Tons)	(000 Tons)	(000 Tons)	
Ill.	2,511	1.40	3,515	3,942	89.2
Ind.	1,872	1.38	2,583	2,809	92.0
Iowa	3,225	1.60	5,160	6,709	76.9
Michigan	2,528	1.40	3,539	3,926	90.1
Minn.	2,965	1.66	4,922	5,473	89.9
Missouri	3,015	1.14	3,437	4,349	79.0
Nebraska	1,073	1.44	1,545	1,907	81.0
Ohio	2,414	1.46	3,524	3,659	96.3
S. Dakota	637	1.13	720	1,003	71.8
Wisconsin	3,775	1.74	6,568	7,513	87.4
NCR	24,015	1.48	35,513	41,290	86.0
U. S.	60,270	1.43	86,186	92,245	93.4

1/ On the basis of 1932-41 average yield the 1943 indicated production would be 74.6 percent for the NCR and 84.3 percent for the U. S.

FEED BALANCE
With Indicated Amounts for Feed, Commercial Use
and Seed, and Carryover
1941-1942

TABLE III

Commodity	Total Supply :(000 Tons):	(000 Bu.)	Amount for Feed :(000 Tons):	(000 Bu.)	Commercial Use & Seed :(000 Tons):	(000 Bu.)	Stocks Oct. 1, 1942 :(000 Bu.)
Oats	37,284	2,330,263	16,775	1,048,430	2,220	138,777	18,289
Barley	17,539	722,462	6,366	265,264	2,687	111,948	8,286
Grain Sorghums	4,311	153,964	4,311	153,964			
Rye Feed	602	21,500	602	21,500			
Wheat Feed	4,200	140,000	4,200	140,000			
Total Small Grains	63,736	3,368,189	32,254	1,629,158	4,907	250,725	26,575
Protein Concentrates	5,403		5,403				
Wheat Mill Feed	4,715		4,715				
Mill By-products	1,821		1,821				
Skim Milk-Dry Weight	1,474		1,474				
Total Supplement	13,413		13,413				
Total Concentrates Required							
Corn	93,046	3,323,052	116,530	2,530,814	8,400	300,000	13,763
All Feed Grains	156,782	6,691,241	103,117	4,159,972	13,307	550,725	40,358
							492,230
							1,980,544

1/ Does not include 25 to 30 million bushels of corn carryover in country elevators and processing plants.

FEED BALANCE
With Indicated Amounts for Feed, Commercial Use
and Seed, and Carryover
1942-1943

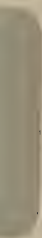
TABLE IV

Commodity	Total Supply		Amount for Feed		Commercial Use & Seed		Stocks Oct. 1, 1943	
	(000 Tons)	(000 Bu.)	(000 Tons)	(000 Bu.)	(000 Tons)	(000 Bu.)	(000 Tons)	(000 Bu.)
Oats	36,678	2,292,390	19,902	1,243,883	2,197	137,297	14,579	911,210
Barley	18,452	768,850	7,632	318,000	2,760	115,000	8,060	336,850
Grain Sorghums	4,194	149,795	4,194	149,795				
Rye Feed	840	30,000	840	30,000				
Wheat Feed	8,250	275,000	8,250	275,000				
Total Small Grains	68,414	3,516,035	40,818	2,016,678	4,957	252,297	22,639	1,247,060
Protein Concentrates	7,195							
Wheat Mill Feed	5,300		7,195					
Mill By-products	2,005		5,300					
Skin Milk-Dry Weight	1,410		2,005					
Total Supplements	15,910		1,410					
			15,910					
Total Concentrates Required								
Corn	102,719	3,668,553	80,766	2,884,500	9,128	326,000	12,825	458,053
All Feed Grains	171,133	7,184,588	121,584	4,901,178	14,085	578,297	35,464	1,705,113

1/114% (approximate increase in grain-consuming livestock) X 116,330 (amount of feed required 1941-42 year) = 132,844, the amount of feed required in 1942-1943 feeding year at 1941-42 rates of feeding per unit of production. Rate of feeding per unit of production in 1942-43 year, however, appears to be about $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ greater than in preceding year. The 132,844 thousands of tons adjusted for this increase in rate of feeding would indicate a total disappearance of about 137,494 thousands of tons as feed between October 1, 1942 and October 1, 1943.

Requirements
Feed Grains

Animal
Units



PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GRAIN CONSUMPTION
LIVESTOCK - POULTRY
OCTOBER-SEPTEMBER MARKETING YEAR BASIS

TABLE V

Commodity	Animal Units			%		
	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	An. Units	An. Units
Eggs	52,149	61,685	78,670	86,551	118.3	127.5
Dairy Cattle	25,478	26,398	26,946	27,200	103.6	102.1
Other Cattle	23,451	24,284	25,510	25,000	103.6	105.0
Sheep and Lambs	1,721	1,798	1,746	1,712	104.5	97.1
Poultry	31,479	35,684	40,370	44,412	113.4	113.1
Subtotal	134,278	149,859	173,242	184,875	111.6	115.6
Horses and Mules	15,691	15,229	14,863	14,430	97.1	97.6
Total	149,969	165,088	188,105	199,305	110.1	113.9

Note: Animal units in this table same as in Table VI for dairy cattle, other cattle, sheep and lambs, and horses and mules. Animal units for hogs determined on the basis of an assumed increase of 27% in spring sows to farrow and 20% increase in fall sows to farrow over the corresponding periods in 1942. See Table VIII for poultry animal units.

Animal
Units

LIVESTOCK
GRAIN-CONSUMING ANIMAL UNITS AND PERCENT CHANGE
Dairy Cattle, Other Cattle, Sheep and Lambs, and Horses and Mules

TABLE VI

Commodity	Animal Units				%	%	%
	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	A.U.	A.U.	A.U.
Dairy Cattle	25,478	26,398	26,946	27,200	103.6	102.1	100.9
Other Cattle ^{1/}	23,451	24,284	25,510	25,000	103.6	105.0	98.0
Sheep & Lambs ^{2/}	1,721	1,798	1,746	1,712	104.5	97.1	98.1
Horses & Mules ^{3/}	15,691	15,229	14,863	14,430	97.1	97.6	97.1
Total	66,341	67,709	69,065	68,342	102.1	102.0	99.0

^{1/} Animal units 1940-41 determined by multiplying 0.51 by number on hand January 1, 1941. Animal units 1941-42 and succeeding years determined on basis of grain feeding by States as indicated on feed requirements sheets, which results in animal unit factor of 0.498.

^{2/} Determined on basis of estimated disappearance of grain actually fed during marketing year or a factor of .0317 for January 1 numbers.

^{3/} Horses and mules animal unit factor is 1.11 per head January 1.

LIVESTOCK

Number on Farms, January 1

Dairy Cattle, Other Cattle, Sheep & Lambs, Horses & Mules

TABLE VII

Commodity	1941	1942	1943	1944
	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	
Dairy Cattle	25,478	26,398	26,946	27,200 <u>2/</u>
Other Cattle	45,983	48,764	51,224	50,200 <u>3/</u>
Sheep & Lambs	54,283	56,735	55,089	54,000 <u>3/</u>
Horses & Mules	14,136	13,720	13,390	13,000 <u>4/</u>

1/ Crop Reporting Board, February 18, 1943

2/ On basis of assumed increase of 1% over 1943

3/ On basis of assumed decrease of 2% under 1943

4/ On basis of an assumed decrease of approximately 3% under 1943

POULTRY--GRAIN-CONSUMING ANIMAL UNITS
AND PERCENT CHANGE

TABLE VIII

Commodity	ANIMAL UNITS				%		%		%	
	1941 (000)	1942 (000)	1943 (000)	1944 (000)	1942 1941	1943 1941	1943 1942	1944 1942	1943 1942	1944 1942
Chickens Raised	9,749	10,809	11,860	13,045	110.9	110.9	109.7	110.0	109.7	110.0
Broilers Raised	1,414	1,673	3,280	3,608	118.3	118.3	196.1	110.0	196.1	110.0
Eggs Produced	18,693	21,535	23,341	25,682	115.4	115.4	108.1	110.0	108.1	110.0
Subtotal	29,861	34,067	38,481	42,335	114.1	114.1	113.0	110.0	113.0	110.0
Turkeys Raised	1,616	1,617	1,829	2,077	99.9	99.9	112.8	110.0	112.8	110.0
Total	31,479	35,684	40,370	44,412	113.4	113.4	113.1	110.0	113.1	110.0

- 1/ Animal units determined by applying conversion factor of .0136 to number of chickens raised as indicated in Table IX
- 2/ Animal units determined by applying conversion factor of .0082 to number of broilers raised as indicated in Table IX
- 3/ Animal units determined on basis of .0407 factor per 100 eggs produced. See statement and formula.
- 4/ Animal units determined by applying conversion factor of .0468 to number of turkeys raised as indicated in Table IX

FORMULA FOR DETERMINING ANIMAL UNIT FACTOR PER 100 EGGS PRODUCED

- (a). Amount of grain and concentrates fed per hen in commercial flocks =
91 lbs. per 150 eggs produced.
- (b). Amount of grain and other concentrates fed per hen in confined farm flocks =
60 lbs. per 100 eggs produced.

Thus, hens and pullets in commercial flocks on the average are fed about 150% as much as hens and pullets in farm flocks.

If 10% of total hens and pullets are in commercial flocks, the total amount of grain and concentrates fed to farm flocks should be adjusted by multiplying by 116.67% in order to account for total disappearance of grain and concentrates to all hens and pullets.

Total amount of grain and concentrates fed to farm flocks in 1941-42 = 25,568,176,000 lbs.

This amount x 116.67% = 29,830,391,000

29,830,391,000 ÷ 53,034,000,000 (total egg production estimated for 1942) =
.5625 lbs. grain and concentrates per egg produced.

100 eggs produced = 56.2 lbs.

56.2 ÷ .0407 Animal Unit Conversion Factor for 100 Eggs Produced
1380

POULTRY--CHICKENS AND BROILERS RAISED,
EGGS PRODUCED, AND TURKEYS RAISED

TABLE IX

	1941 1/ (000)	1942 1/ (000)	1943 2/ (000)	1944 2/ (000)
Chickens Raised	716,830	794,787	872,026	959,200
Broilers Raised	172,490	204,060	400,000	440,000
Eggs Produced--Mil. 4/	45,942	53,034	57,350	63,100
Turkeys Raised	33,161	33,142	38,700	42,570

1/ Estimated production from published data

2/ 1943 production goals

3/ 1944 production assumed to be 10 percent greater than 1943.

4/ Egg production includes those produced on farms and in commercial flocks.

NET PRODUCTION OF LIVE WEIGHT HOGS TO BE FED

IN MARKETING YEAR OCT. 1 TO SEPT. 30

TABLE X

Hog	:	<u>1/</u>	:	Yearly Average	:	Net Production	:	% Increase
Marketing	:	No. of	:	Live Weight	:	of Live Weight	:	Over
Year for	:	Hog Equivalents	:	of Hogs to be	:	Fed in	:	Previous
Feeding	:	to be Fed	:	Marketed	:	Marketing Year	:	Year
	:		:	Lbs.	:	Lbs.	:	
1940-41	:	75,510,972	:	238.8	:	18,032,020,114	:	---
1941-42	:	87,790,750	:	243	:	21,333,152,250	:	118.31
1942-43	:	108,810,736	:	250	:	27,202,684,000	:	127.51
1943-44	:	122,154,607	:	245	:	29,927,878,715	:	110.02

GRAIN-CONSUMING ANIMAL UNITS OF HOGS

		<u>Animal Units</u> (000)
1. 1940-41 Total Live Weight Net Production of 18,032,020,114 pounds X $\frac{.2892}{100}$ equals		52,149
2. 1941-42 Total Live Weight Net Production of 21,333,152,250 pounds X $\frac{.2892}{100}$ equals		61,695
3. 1942-43 Total Live Weight Net Production of 27,202,684,000 pounds X $\frac{.2892}{100}$ equals		78,670
4. 1943-44 Total Live Weight Net Production of 29,927,878,715 pounds X $\frac{.2892}{100}$ equals		86,551

Note: For details see Tables XI, XII, and XIII on file in the Economics and Research Section, North Central Division.

1/ Hog equivalents. See Table XI

TABLE XI

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOG EQUIVALENTS FED DURING MARKETING YEARS
BEGINNING OCT. 1 AND ENDING SEPT. 30 1/

		1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44
		Marketing	Marketing	Marketing	Marketing
		Year	Year	Year	Year
	<u>1/</u>				<u>2/</u>
No. of hogs farrowed					
Dec.-May post-spring					
crop	(1)	46,345,000	46,862,000	57,352,220	72,837,319
% of hogs post-spring					
crop fed in marketing					
year	(2)	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4
No. of hogs post-spring					
crop fed in marketing					
year	(3)	17,796,480	17,995,008	22,023,252	27,969,530
No. of pigs farrowed	<u>1/</u>				<u>2/</u>
June-Nov.					
1st fall crop	(4)	28,305,000	33,730,000	41,097,740	49,317,288
% of hogs 1st fall crop					
fed in marketing year	(5)	90	90	90	90
No. of hogs 1st fall					
crop fed in marketing					
year	(6)	25,474,500	30,357,000	36,987,966	44,385,559
No. of pigs farrowed	<u>1/</u>				
Dec.-May current year					
fed in marketing year	(7)	46,862,000	57,352,220	72,837,319	72,837,319
% of hogs farrowed of					
current spring crop					
fed in marketing year	(8)	61.6	61.6	61.6	61.6
No. of hogs current					
spring crop fed in					
marketing year	(9)	28,866,992	35,328,968	44,867,789	44,867,789
No. of pigs farrowed					
current fall crop					
June-Nov.	(10)	33,730,000	41,097,740	49,317,288	49,317,288
% of hogs fed in					
marketing year of					
2nd fall crop	(11)	10	10	10	10
No. of hogs fed in					
marketing year of 2nd					
fall pig crop	(12)	3,373,000	4,109,774	4,931,729	4,931,729
Total No. of hogs fed					
in marketing year					
(Cols. 3 / 6 / 9 / 12)	(13)	75,510,972	87,790,750	108,810,736	122,154,607
% increase over					
previous year	(14)		116.26	123.94	112.26

1/Total number fed includes the equivalent in hogs of the number finished at the beginning of the year and the equivalent in hogs of the number finished at the end of the feeding year, as calculated above.

2/1943 spring farrowings assumed to be 27% greater than 1942. 1943 fall farrowings assumed to be 20% greater than 1942.

